



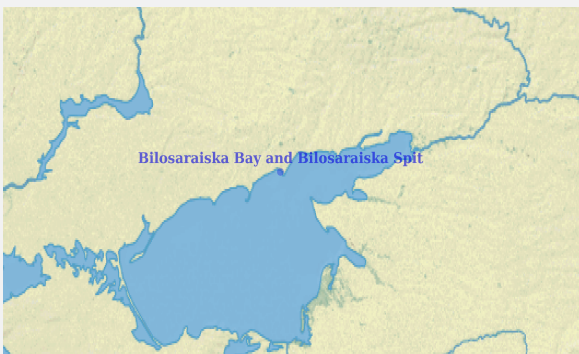
Ramsar Information Sheet

Published on 8 June 2022

Update version, previously published on : 1 January 1998

Ukraine

Bilosaraiska Bay and Bilosaraiska Spit



Designation date	23 November 1995
Site number	773
Coordinates	46°54'43"N 37°16'33"E
Area	11 280,80 ha

Color codes

Fields back-shaded in light blue relate to data and information required only for RIS updates.

Note that some fields concerning aspects of Part 3, the Ecological Character Description of the RIS (tinted in purple), are not expected to be completed as part of a standard RIS, but are included for completeness so as to provide the requested consistency between the RIS and the format of a 'full' Ecological Character Description, as adopted in Resolution X.15 (2008). If a Contracting Party does have information available that is relevant to these fields (for example from a national format Ecological Character Description) it may, if it wishes to, include information in these additional fields.

1 - Summary

Summary

The Site is a shallow sea bay, freezing in winter, and a sandy, shelly spit. Bilosaraiska spit is of triangular shape, 12 km wide at the base and 14 km long. Villages of Melekine and Bilosaraiska Kosa, which are popular as holiday resorts among the local people, are located along the whole eastern coast of the spit. Bird colonies are situated at the top of the spit. The western part of the spit is low, with numerous shallow lakes, salty wet soils, salty and freshwater marshes and halophytic meadows; the coast of Bilosaraiska Bay is silty and covered with reed beds. During the storms and surging, reservoirs are replenished with seawater. The deepest points of the bay are up to 5 m deep; its bottom in many areas is overgrown with *Zostera marina* and other aquatic plants, which provide abundant feeding resources for fish and birds. The northern part of the wetland in the lower course of the Mokra Bilosarayka river is represented by flooded marsh complexes. The territory is important for conservation of typical flora and vegetation of the coastal zone of the Sea of Azov and as a habitat for numerous stenotop, endemic and rare plant species, which number has been sharply decreasing in recent decades because of coast management. In total, more than 600 species of vascular plants grow there, 2 of which are listed in the IUCN Red List, 2 - in the Annex I of the Bern Convention, 14 species are listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine and 30 species are protected regionally. Near 30 species and forms of plants are endemic and sub-endemic for the Southeast of Ukraine. There are 14 types of natural habitats that should be protected and are listed in the Resolution 4 of the Bern Convention. The wetland is inhabited by more than 200 bird species; about 20 thousand pairs of 100 bird species choose this territory for nesting, and about 40 thousand migrating individuals of waterbird species can be observed here simultaneously. Eleven species of birds and 4 species of fish, which can be found on the wetland territory, are listed in the IUCN Red List as NT or higher categories; yet another 59 species of vertebrates are listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine. Since the wetland is a part of the Azov-Black Sea migration route, it takes on particular significance for migrating or wintering birds. The wetland is situated on the Sea of Azov Northern coast in the South of the Donetsk region. Most part of it belongs to the National Nature Park "Meotyda".

2 - Data & location

2.1 - Formal data

2.1.1 - Name and address of the compiler of this RIS

Responsible compiler

Institution/agency	National Nature Park 'Meotyda'
Postal address	Prymorska str., 12, Urzuf village, Mangushskiy District, Donetsk Region, Ukraine, 87455

National Ramsar Administrative Authority

Institution/agency	Ministry of Environmental Protection and Natural Resources of Ukraine
Postal address	35, Vasilya Lipkivs'kogo Street

2.1.2 - Period of collection of data and information used to compile the RIS

From year	2012
To year	2018

2.1.3 - Name of the Ramsar Site

Official name (in English, French or Spanish)	Bilosaraiska Bay and Bilosaraiska Spit
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2.1.4 - Changes to the boundaries and area of the Site since its designation or earlier update

(Update) A. Changes to Site boundary	Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>
(Update) The boundary has been delineated more accurately	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(Update) The boundary has been extended	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(Update) The boundary has been restricted	<input type="checkbox"/>
(Update) B. Changes to Site area	the area has increased
(Update) The Site area has been calculated more accurately	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(Update) The Site has been delineated more accurately	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(Update) The Site area has increased because of a boundary extension	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(Update) The Site area has decreased because of a boundary restriction	<input type="checkbox"/>
(Update) For secretariat only. This update is an extension	<input type="checkbox"/>

2.1.5 - Changes to the ecological character of the Site

(Update) 6b i. Has the ecological character of the Ramsar Site (including applicable Criteria) changed since the previous RIS?	Yes (likely)
(Update) Are the changes	Positive <input type="radio"/> Negative <input checked="" type="radio"/> Positive & Negative <input type="radio"/>
(Update) Negative %	10
(Update) No information available	<input type="checkbox"/>
(Update) Optional text box to provide further information	Climate change towards warming leads to a significant shortening of the frost season and ice-cover period on the Sea of Azov, as well as dry winters. Inland lakes, located on the spit and filled with precipitation, dry up more often due to climatic conditions.
(Update) Changes resulting from causes operating within the existing boundaries?	<input type="checkbox"/>
(Update) Changes resulting from causes operating beyond the site's boundaries?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
(Update) Changes consequent upon site boundary reduction alone (e.g., the exclusion of some wetland types formerly included within the site)?	<input type="checkbox"/>
(Update) Changes consequent upon site boundary increase alone (e.g., the inclusion of different wetland types in the site)?	<input type="checkbox"/>
(Update) Please describe any changes to the ecological character of the Ramsar Site, including in the application of the Criteria, since the previous RIS for the site.	

The decrease in water levels in inland lakes is caused by natural factors. This changes the feed base for the birds. However, the description additionally substantiates criteria 2 and 5, which were not specified in the previous version of the sheet.

(Update) Is the change in ecological character negative, human-induced AND a significant change (above the limit of acceptable change) Yes

2.2 - Site location

2.2.1 - Defining the Site boundaries

b) Digital map/image

<2 file(s) uploaded>

Former maps

Boundaries description

The wetland is located on the Northern coast of the Sea of Azov and includes the entire Bilosaraiska Bay with a border from the end of the Bilosaraiska Spit to the coastal village of Yurievka. The Site occupies the entire territory of the Bilosarai Spit to the high slope of the bedrock, which serves as its natural boundary on the northern side. On the west side of the Site is bounded by the village of Yalta, on the northeast - the village of Melekine, on the other hand - the Sea of Azov. The village of Bilosaraiska Kosa is located on the territory of the Site on the eastern side of the spit. Borders almost accurately correspond to the boundaries of National natural park "Meotyda". Administratively, it is situated within the Mangushs'ky district of the Donetsk region. A large industrial city of Mariupol is located over a distance of 11 km. In 2018 the boundaries of the Site was extended and delineated more accurately increasing the total area by 9,281 ha and officially approved by Ukrainian Governance in 2021. The area was calculated based on the Land Cadastral Map of Ukraine using GIS tools.

2.2.2 - General location

a) In which large administrative region does the site lie?

b) What is the nearest town or population centre?

2.2.3 - For wetlands on national boundaries only

a) Does the wetland extend onto the territory of one or more other countries? Yes No

b) Is the site adjacent to another designated Ramsar Site on the territory of another Contracting Party? Yes No

2.2.4 - Area of the Site

Official area, in hectares (ha):

Area, in hectares (ha) as calculated from GIS boundaries

2.2.5 - Biogeography

Biogeographic regions

Regionalisation scheme(s)	Biogeographic region
Marine Ecoregions of the World (MEOW)	the Sea of Azov
EU biogeographic regionalization	Stepic

Other biogeographic regionalisation scheme

According to physiographic zoning of Ukraine, the site is located within the Azov (Pryazovska) lowland of the Dnipro Left Bank–Azov (Livoberezhnodniprovsko–Pryazovsky) Region of the Steppe Zone. According to geo-botanical zoning, the wetland is located within the Azov (Pryazovsky) district of grassland steppes and vegetation of granites areas of the Pontic Steppe Province of the Steppe Zone. According to zoogeographical zoning, it is the Syvash–Azov sub-area of the Azov–Black Sea Rayon of the Pontic District of the Steppe Province of the Mediterranean – Central Asian Sub-Region of Palaeartic Region. National Scheme of biogeographic regionalisation. National Atlas of Ukraine. – Kyiv: State scientific production enterprise 'Kartographia', 2007. – 440 p.

3 - Why is the Site important?

3.1 - Ramsar Criteria and their justification

<no data available>

Criterion 2 : Rare species and threatened ecological communities

Criterion 3 : Biological diversity

Justification

Typical for the Sea of Azov aquatic, marsh, halophyte, meadow- halophyte, coast-psammophyte and steppe- psammophyte complexes have been preserved in the wetland's territory (as a representative landscape formation of the Northern part of the Sea of Azov) in their undisturbed or low-disturbed condition, in whole their wildlife diversity, which determines the wetland's key importance in regional biodiversity maintenance.

The total number of animal species reported within the site is: Arthropoda – more than 1500 species, Actinopterygii – 59 species, Amphibia – 3, Reptilia – 5, Aves – 216 (including water birds – 107), Mammalia – 23; plant species: Gymnospermae – 1 species, Angiospermae – 610 species. Other groups have not been studied. The dominant families are Asteraceae, Poaceae, Brassicaceae, Fabaceae, Chenopodiaceae, Lamilaceae, etc. Genera Artemisia, Plantago, Chenopodium, Polygonum, Carex, Cerastium, etc. are the most species-rich genera. Specific environmental conditions have predetermined the existence of numerous stenotope, endemic and subendemic species and forms of plants in the wetland.

Criterion 4 : Support during critical life cycle stage or in adverse conditions

Criterion 5 : >20,000 waterbirds

Overall waterbird numbers

Start year

Source of data:

Criterion 6 : >1% waterbird population

Criterion 7 : Significant and representative fish

Justification

Three species of fish listed in the IUCN Red List and 8 in the Red Data Book of Ukraine occur in the waters of the Site.

Criterion 8 : Fish spawning grounds, etc.

Justification

The wetland's water area is used for feeding and spawning by numerous fish species, such as *Clupeonella cultriventris*, *Engraulis engrasicholus maeoticus*, *Neogobius melanostomus*, which further become a feeding resource for birds and other animals.

The wetland "Bilosaraiska Bay and Bilosaraiska Spit" plays an important role in rare animal species conservation. Its territory is used as a feeding ground by *Huso huso ponticus*, *Acipenser stellatus*, *Acipenser gueldenstaedtii*, *Alburnus leobergi*, listed in the IUCN Red List and the Red Data Book of Ukraine.

3.2 - Plant species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Phylum	Scientific name	Criterion 2	Criterion 3	Criterion 4	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	Other status	Justification
Plantae								
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	<i>Agropyron cimmericum</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	EN	<input type="checkbox"/>		
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	<i>Allium regelianum</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT, appendix I of the Bern Convention	
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	<i>Anacamptis coriophora</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	<i>Asparagus brachyphyllus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Astragalus onobrychis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - LC	
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Astrodaucus littoralis</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	<i>Carex liparocarpos</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - CR	
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Centaurea taliewii</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Crambe maritima</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Frankenia pulverulenta</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	<i>Gladiolus tenuis</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Glaucium flavum</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Medicago falcata falcata</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	VU IUCN Red list Europe	endemic (<i>Medicago kotovii</i>)
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Salsola acutifolia</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	<i>Stipa lessingiana</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NE	
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	<i>Stipa pennata sabulosa</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Tamarix gracilis</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	<i>Tulipa sylvestris australis</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
TRACHEOPHYTA / LILIOPSIDA	<i>Zostera marina</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	appendix I of the Bern Convention	

Within the wetland, two species of plants – *Agropyron cimmericum* and *Medicago kotovii* are listed in the IUCN Red List, both species being endemic to Ukraine. *Anacamptis coriophora* (CITES Appendix II) population has been found in Bilosaraiska Spit (the only known locality among the all Azov spits), which is a rare, non-typical habitat for Orchidaceae species, as well as unusually large populations of *Gladiolus tenuis* (RDBU) and *Allium regelianum* (RDBU). The latter is also listed in the Annex I of the Bern Convention, as well as *Zostera marina*, which is the most important feeding plant for local and migratory aquatic birds in this wetland. Fourteen plant species are listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine.

No strict endemic species, confined only to the wetland territory, have been reported yet. Nevertheless, about 30 plant species endemic and subendemic to the Southeast of Ukraine grow in the Bilosaraiska Spit, 30 species are protected regionally, 9 species are relict.

3.3 - Animal species whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
Others																	
CHORDATA/ REPTILIA	<i>Dolichophis caspius</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	<i>Eptesicus serotinus serotinus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	<i>Phocoena phocoena</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
CHORDATA/ MAMMALIA	<i>Pipistrellus kuhlii</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
Fish, Mollusc and Crustacea																	
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Acipenser gueldenstaedtii</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				CR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	feeding ground
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Acipenser stellatus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				CR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	feeding ground
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Alburnus leobergi</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	feeding ground
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Benthophilus stellatus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT	spawning
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Chelidonichthys lucerna</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT	spawning
CHORDATA/ ACTINOPTERYGII	<i>Huso huso</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				CR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN	feeding ground
Birds																	
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Anas platyrhynchos</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	13000	2012-2018	0.87	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		The Site supports the species during migrations.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Aythya fuligula</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2000	2012-2018		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		The Site supports the species during migrations.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Branta ruficollis</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	50	2012-2018		VU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	The Site supports the species during migrations.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	10	2012-2018		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Charadrius hiaticula</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	70	2012-2018		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - LC	
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Circus macrourus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	10	2012-2018		NT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN	The species occurs during migrations.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Circus pygargus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	30	2012-2018		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	The species occurs during migrations.
CHORDATA/ AVES	<i>Coracias garrulus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	6	2012-2018		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN	Breeding of 1-2 pairs.

Phylum	Scientific name	Species qualifies under criterion				Species contributes under criterion				Pop. Size	Period of pop. Est.	% occurrence 1)	IUCN Red List	CITES Appendix I	CMS Appendix I	Other Status	Justification
		2	4	6	9	3	5	7	8								
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Cygnus columbianus bewickii</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5	2017			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT	
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Falco vespertinus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	60	2012-2018		NT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	appendix II of the Bern Convention	The Sites provides breeding area.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Fulica atra</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	25000	2012-2018	1	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		The Site supports the species during migrations.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	150	2012-2018		NT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	Breeding of 1-2 pairs, migration up to 150 individuals.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Haliaeetus albicilla</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	8	2012-2018		LC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - rare	The Site supports the species during wintering seasons.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Himantopus himantopus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	100	2012-2018		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	The Site supports the species during breeding and migratory seasons.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Hydrocoloeus minutus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3000	2012-2018		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		The Sites provides places for resting and feeding on migrations.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Larus cachinnans</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	6000	2012-2018	1.87	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		The Site supports the species during breeding (up to 3000 pairs) and migratory seasons.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Larus ridibundus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2000	2012-2018		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Limosa limosa</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	200	2012-2018		NT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		The Site supports the species during migrations.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Mergellus albellus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1500	2012-2018	6	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		The Site supports the species (up to 5000 ind.) during wintering.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Mergus merganser</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	500	2012-2018	2.5	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		The Site supports the species (up to 3000 ind.) during wintering.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Mergus serrator</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	30	2012-2018		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - VU	
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Netta rufina</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	10	2012-2018		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - LC	
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Numenius arquata</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	30	2012-2018		NT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT	The species occurs during migrations.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Otis tarda</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	12	2012-2018		VU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN	
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Pelecanus crispus</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	2012-2018		NT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT	
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Phalacrocorax carbo</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	6000	2012-2018	1.2	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		The Site supports the species during breeding and migratory seasons.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Recurvirostra avosetta</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	60	2016		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT	
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Sterna hirundo</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4000	2012-2018	0.3	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		The Site supports the species during breeding (up to 2000 pairs) and migratory seasons.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Sternula albifrons</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	300	2012-2018		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - NT	The Sites provides breeding area.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	10000	2012-2018	9.1	LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		The Site supports the species during breeding and migratory seasons. SANDVICENSIS, BLACK SEA & MEDITERRANEAN (BRE)
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Tringa stagnatilis</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	30	2012-2018		LC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine - EN	The species occurs during migrations.
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Vanellus vanellus</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	300	2012-2018		NT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		The Site supports the species during migratory seasons.

1) Percentage of the total biogeographic population at the site

Due to the low water depths at the Bay, which bottom is covered by *Zostera marina* communities, the area is an important feeding site for local and migratory birds.

In total 216 bird species have been reported there, of which 107 are water birds. Depending on weather conditions throughout the year, the total number of wetland birds nesting in the wetland may be up to near 15-17 thousand pairs. These are mainly *Thalasseus sandvicensis* (up to 10 thousand pairs in 2018), *Sterna hirundo* (up to 3 thousand pairs), etc.

The wetland's water area is used for feeding and spawning by numerous fish species, such as *Clupeonella cultriventris*, *Engraulis engrasicholus maeoticus*, *Neogobius melanostomus*, which further become a feeding resource for birds and other animals.

The wetland "Bilosaraiska Bay and Bilosaraiska Spit" plays an important role in rare animal species conservation. Its territory is used as a feeding ground by *Huso huso ponticus*, *Acipenser stellatus*, *Acipenser gueldenstaedtii*, *Alburnus leobergi*, listed in the IUCN Red List and the Red Data Book of Ukraine. The land part of the wetland is a habitat of *Dolichophis caspius*, which is listed in the Red Data Book of Ukraine.

3.4 - Ecological communities whose presence relates to the international importance of the site

Name of ecological community	Community qualifies under Criterion 2?	Description	Justification
association <i>Glycyrrhiza glabrae</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		listed in the Green Data Book of Ukraine
A2.2 : Littoral sand and muddy sand	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Littoral areas, formed by sand with a particle size between 0.063 and 1.0 mm. The smallest particle fraction is below 30%. There is no vegetation dominated by angiosperms. It is the extremely important feeding site for numerous species of local and	Resolution 4 of Bern Convention
A2.3 : Littoral mud.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Littoral areas formed by mobile formations with the fraction of particles less than 0.063 mm in diameter being at least 30%. There is no vegetation dominated by angiosperms. It is the feeding site for numerous species of water birds throughout the year.	Resolution 4 of Bern Convention
A2.4 : Littoral mixed sediments.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Littoral areas, formed by mobile formations with a varying particle size. There is no vegetation dominated by angiosperms. This habitat provides a resting and feeding place for numerous species of water birds during nesting and migration.	Resolution 4 of Bern Convention
A2.5515 Black Sea marshes with <i>Salicornia</i> , <i>Suaeda</i> or <i>Salsola</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Areas, located slightly higher than littoral, occupied by halophytic communities, e.g. <i>Salicornietea fruticosae</i> , <i>Thero-Salicornietea</i> , <i>Cakiletea maritima</i> communities. It is a nesting ground for local water birds and a stopover point for migratory semiaqua	Resolution 4 of Bern Convention
A2.61 : Seagrass beds on littoral sediments	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Littoral communities dominated by <i>Zostera marina</i> , <i>Zostera lode</i> , <i>Ruppia marina</i> . Habitats of this type belong to the species-rich habitats of The Sea of Azov and provide the important feeding grounds for local and migratory water bird species.	Resolution 4 of Bern Convention

Name of ecological community	Community qualifies under Criterion 2?	Description	Justification
A5 : Sublittoral sediments	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sublittoral deposits of mobile sedimentary formations. This is a continental shelf permanently flooded with sea water, up to 200 m deep. This zone is characterized by species-rich communities of invertebrates, providing a feeding base of various fish	Resolution 4 of Bern Convention
B1.1 : Sand beach driftlines	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sandy beach, which lower limit in tideless seas is the average water level, and which is flooded by a surf. Such habitats are important for local bird species as a nesting habitat and for migratory species as a stopover area.	Resolution 4 of Bern Convention
B1.3 : Shifting coastal dunes.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Elevated sandy parts of a sea coast with relatively steep slopes without vegetation or with scattered vegetation.	Resolution 4 of Bern Convention
B1.4 : Coastal stable dune grassland (grey dunes).	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Elevated sandy areas of a sea coast with well-developed vegetation.	Resolution 4 of Bern Convention
C2.34 : Eutrophic vegetation of slow-flowing rivers.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Water-courses flowing with a low speed, resulting in a laminar water flow.	Resolution 4 of Bern Convention
E1.2 : Perennial calcareous grassland and basic steppes.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Steppe communities that have developed on sand and shell sediments. Typical dominant species are following: <i>Festuca valesiaca</i> s. l., <i>Koeleria cristata</i> , <i>Phlomis</i> spp., <i>Poa angustifolia</i> , <i>Salvia</i> spp., <i>Stipa</i> spp. Communities mainly belong to the Festuco-B	Resolution 4 of Bern Convention
E6.2 : Continental inland salt steppes.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The vegetation belongs to <i>Juncetea maritimi</i> , <i>Festuco-Puccinellietea</i> s. l. Typical dominant species are <i>Artemisia santonica</i> , <i>Elytrigia elongata</i> , <i>Juncus gerardi</i> , <i>Puccinellia</i> spp. A place of nesting, feeding and stopover for various bird species.	Resolution 4 of Bern Convention
F9.3 : Southern riparian galleries and thickets.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Linear communities of <i>Tamarix gracilis</i> , distributed along the shores of shallow, briny ephemeral water reservoirs.	Resolution 4 of Bern Convention
C1.66 : Temporary inland saline and brackish waters	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ephemeral continental saline water reservoirs and ephemeral parts of permanent reservoirs. They are important as stopover sites and feeding grounds for local and migratory birds.	Resolution 4 of Bern Convention

[Optional text box to provide further information](#)

Natural complexes of the Site consist almost entirely of various types of habitats included in Resolution 4 of the Berne Convention. Marine habitats type A (A2.2-2.4; A2.5515; A2.61; A.5) occupy the entire area of Bilosaraiska Bay. Coastal habitats type B (V1.1, V1.3, V1.4) occupy all of the available area of the coastal strip. Habitat types C and E (S1.66, S2.34; E1.2, E6.2) occupy the overwhelming share of upland areas of land. Habitats support a significant diversity of species and contribute to the survival of endangered species. In particular, *Agropyron cimmericum* and *Medicago kotovii*, included in the IUCN Red List, find favorable conditions for their existence in sparse plant communities of habitat B1.4. *Allium regelianum* (Annex I of the Bern Convention, RDBU) and *Anacamptis coriophora* (CITES Appendix II, RDBU) grow on more or less saline soils of habitat E6.2. *Tamarix gracilis* (RDBU) creates a separate habitat type F9.3, where it is dominant in vegetation community. *Zostera marina* (Annex I of the Bern Convention) is common in shallow marine habitats A2.61.

The wetland vegetation is a complex of communities typical for The Sea of Azov coastal zone. It includes aquatic, coastal, marshy, psammophytic, halophilic, meadow and steppe vegetation. The psammophytic variety of the forb-fescue-feather-grass steppes comprises a range of rare, endemic communities, as well as rare and relict plant species. The littoral vegetation, which has been formed on sandy beach ridge and on a shore, is of origin similar to sandy steppes. These are associations of stenotopic plants well-adapted to growth on mobile sandy substrate. They are straining under the biggest pressure of tourists and their distribution area has shrunk most. The most diverse is floristic composition of saline meadows, which provide the habitat for a range of endemic and rare species, and comprise rare plant communities. Saline land vegetation contributes to the landscape individuality. Though being quite even in plant species composition, swamps are the integral part of coastal spits landscape, as well as coastal, and aquatic plant communities. However, they play an important landscape-forming, stabilizing and protective role in this area. A range of phytocoenoses can be found nowhere except the seaboard. Many species exist there on the edge of their range, hence their rarity and vulnerability.

4 - What is the Site like? (Ecological character description)

4.1 - Ecological character

The Bilosaraiska Spit is a typical prominent Azov-type spit, which is composed of quartz sand and shelly soil. It has a lowland relief, not exceeding 2 m above the sea level. The narrow coastal line on the Eastern shore of the spit is elevated above the sea level and forms a littoral beach ridge with sandy and shelly dunes and a wide beach line. The Western coast is covered with silt and the beach line here is narrow and low. The central part of the spit is a lowland, with numerous shallow depressions, where ephemeral isolated lakes are formed. Storms and surging phenomena have a great influence on this land, its flora and fauna. High permeability of the sandy and shelly sediments predicates the ground water level being dependent on the sea, to which it is tightly hydraulically connected and which affects the chemistry of soil solutions. Ground waters with different degrees of salinity are distributed along the spit, which aggravates extremal conditions for plant growth and limits their development to the limited range of ecomorphs (mainly halophytes, psammophytes, hygrophytes and hydrophytes). The natural vegetation on the spit is herbaceous. Meadow and halophytic-meadow vegetation dominate primarily in the Northern part of the spit. *Phragmites australis* dominates among the marsh plants. *Zostera marina* grows in shallow waters at the Bay. Elevated parts along the shore are occupied by xerophytes. A human impact on the spit caused the presence of artificial and semi-natural trees and shrubs plantations. Reed beds in floodplain of the Mokra Bilosarayka river play significant role in water filtration and pollutants recovery before the river flows into the sea within the city of Yalta.

The climate is temperate continental with short mild winter and long hot summer; precipitations are 300-400 mm/year while evaporation is 800-900 mm. 70% of all precipitations happen during the warm part of year. They reach their maximum in June-July and minimum in January-February. Amount of precipitations may vary significantly from year to year. Fogs in the area of the spit, which is actually at sea level, are much more common than in the adjacent elevated mainland.

Water temperature in summer is +22 – +30°C (to +32.5°C in shallow parts); in winter, it is about 0°C. Average water temperature is +11.5°C. Due to its shallowness, water becomes cold quickly. In cold winters, the sea is totally covered by ice. Average temperature of air in summer is +24°C; maximum is +40°C. Summer is dry. Winter is severe with maximum temperatures of -30°C.

Winds of the eastern direction prevail here. They are strong and constant in spring and bring a lot of dust with them. The eastern wind together with thermal maximum in summer cause dry summer. Droughts happen once every 2.5 years.

4.2 - What wetland type(s) are in the site?

Marine or coastal wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
A: Permanent shallow marine waters		1	8100	
B: Marine subtidal aquatic beds (Underwater vegetation)		2		
E: Sand, shingle or pebble shores		4	54	
G: Intertidal mud, sand or salt flats		4	50	

Inland wetlands

Wetland types (code and name)	Local name	Ranking of extent (1: greatest - 4: least)	Area (ha) of wetland type	Justification of Criterion 1
Saline, brackish or alkaline water > Lakes >> R: Seasonal/ intermittent saline/ brackish/ alkaline lakes and flats		2	460	
Saline, brackish or alkaline water > Marshes & pools >> Sp: Permanent saline/ brackish/ alkaline marshes/ pools		3	170	
Saline, brackish or alkaline water > Marshes & pools >> Ss: Seasonal/ intermittent saline/ brackish/ alkaline marshes/ pools		3	250	
Fresh water > Lakes and pools >> Tp: Permanent freshwater marshes/ pools		3	280	

Other non-wetland habitat

Other non-wetland habitats within the site	Area (ha) if known
Halophytic meadows	600
Psamophitic steppe	130
Forest plantations	128
Agricultural plantations	350
Settlements	650

4.3 - Biological components

4.3.1 - Plant species

Other noteworthy plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Position in range / endemism / other
TRACHEOPHYTALILIOPSISIDA	<i>Agrostis gigantea maeotica</i>	Endemic to the Southern part of the Black Sea coastal area
TRACHEOPHYTAMAGNOLIOPSISIDA	<i>Anchusa gmelinii</i>	Endemic to the Black Sea coastal area
TRACHEOPHYTAMAGNOLIOPSISIDA	<i>Arenaria leptoclados leptoclados</i>	Endemic to the Sea of Azov coastal area
TRACHEOPHYTAMAGNOLIOPSISIDA	<i>Bassia hirsuta</i>	The Red Book of Donetsk region
TRACHEOPHYTAMAGNOLIOPSISIDA	<i>Centaurea odessana</i>	Endemic to the Southern part of the Black Sea coastal area
TRACHEOPHYTAMAGNOLIOPSISIDA	<i>Centaurium anatolicum</i>	The Red Book of Donetsk region
TRACHEOPHYTAMAGNOLIOPSISIDA	<i>Cerastium semidecandrum</i>	Червона книга Дон.обл. Південнопричорноморський ендемік
TRACHEOPHYTAGNETOPSISIDA	<i>Ephedra distachya</i>	The Red Book of Donetsk region
TRACHEOPHYTAMAGNOLIOPSISIDA	<i>Eryngium maritimum</i>	The Red Book of Donetsk region
TRACHEOPHYTAMAGNOLIOPSISIDA	<i>Frankenia hirsuta</i>	The Red Book of Donetsk region
TRACHEOPHYTAMAGNOLIOPSISIDA	<i>Geranium linearilobum</i>	The Red Book of Donetsk region Endemic to the Eastern part of the Black Sea and Caspian Sea coastal areas
TRACHEOPHYTAMAGNOLIOPSISIDA	<i>Heliotropium suaveolens suaveolens</i>	The Red Book of Donetsk region
TRACHEOPHYTAMAGNOLIOPSISIDA	<i>Inula helenium</i>	The Red Book of Donetsk region
TRACHEOPHYTALILIOPSISIDA	<i>Iris halophila</i>	The Red Book of Donetsk region
TRACHEOPHYTALILIOPSISIDA	<i>Juncus fominii</i>	Endemic to the Black Sea coastal area
TRACHEOPHYTAMAGNOLIOPSISIDA	<i>Limonium bellidifolium</i>	Endemic to the of the Black Sea and Caspian Sea coastal areas
TRACHEOPHYTAMAGNOLIOPSISIDA	<i>Linaria genistifolia euxina</i>	The Red Book of Donetsk region Endemic to the Black Sea littoral
TRACHEOPHYTAMAGNOLIOPSISIDA	<i>Lotus elisabethae</i>	Endemic to the Black Sea and Caspian Sea coastal areas
TRACHEOPHYTAMAGNOLIOPSISIDA	<i>Lotus ucrainicus</i>	Endemic to the Southern part of the Black Sea coastal area
TRACHEOPHYTAMAGNOLIOPSISIDA	<i>Papaver laevigatum</i>	The Red Book of Donetsk region Endemic to the Southern part of the Black Sea coastal area
TRACHEOPHYTAMAGNOLIOPSISIDA	<i>Rhaponticum serratuloides</i>	The Red Book of Donetsk region
TRACHEOPHYTAMAGNOLIOPSISIDA	<i>Rumex tuberosus euxinus</i>	The Red Book of Donetsk region
TRACHEOPHYTAMAGNOLIOPSISIDA	<i>Verbascum ovalifolium</i>	Endemic to the Black Sea coastal area
TRACHEOPHYTAMAGNOLIOPSISIDA	<i>Verbascum pinnatifidum</i>	Endemic to the Southern part of the Black Sea coastal area

Invasive alien plant species

Phylum	Scientific name	Impacts	Changes at RIS update
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Acer negundo</i>	Potential	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Ambrosia artemisiifolia</i>	Actual (minor impacts)	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i>	Actual (minor impacts)	increase
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i>	Potential	No change
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Grindelia squarrosa</i>	Actual (minor impacts)	increase
TRACHEOPHYTA/MAGNOLIOPSIDA	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Potential	No change

Optional text box to provide further information

The area of the Site was quite significantly affected by economic activity in Soviet Union times, the consequences of which are still observed. A large area within the land is occupied by settlements and roads between them, which serve as a center for the spread of various weeds, including invasive alien species. *Grindelia squarrosa* spreads along the roads and grows well on disturbed sandy soils, at the same time outside the roadside it is not yet observed. *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* is quite widespread and diffuse in the territory of former arable fields, which are now fallow 20-25 years of age, and in areas of pastures that have been subjected to excessive stress. The planting of forest belts of *Robinia pseudoacacia*, *Gleditsia triacanthos*, *Acer negundo* has created potential conditions for their spread, but at present their mass spontaneous reproduction is not observed. *Elaeagnus angustifolia*, which began to spread spontaneously about 15 years ago, now gradually increases its number and area of growth, threatening a radical change in meadow and steppe phytocenoses.

4.3.2 - Animal species

Other noteworthy animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Pop. size	Period of pop. est.	% occurrence	Position in range /endemism/other
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Cygnus olor</i>	150	2012-2018		
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Anser anser</i>	12	2012-2018		
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Ardea alba</i>	150	2012-2018		
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>	60	2012-2018		
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Ardea purpurea</i>	20	2012-2018		
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Cygnus cygnus</i>	120	2012-2018		
CHORDATA/AVES	<i>Tadorna tadorna</i>	20	2012-2018		

Invasive alien animal species

Phylum	Scientific name	Impacts	Changes at RIS update
CTENOPHORA/TENTACULATA	<i>Mnemiopsis leidyi</i>	Actual (major impacts)	unknown
CHORDATA/MAMMALIA	<i>Nyctereutes procyonoides</i>	Actual (major impacts)	No change

4.4 - Physical components

4.4.1 - Climate

Climatic region	Subregion
D: Moist Mid-Latitude climate with cold winters	Dfa: Humid continental (Humid with severe winter, no dry season, hot summer)

The climate is temperate continental with short mild winter and long hot summer; precipitations are 300-400 mm/year. 70% of all precipitations happen during the warm part of year. Average temperature of air in summer is +24°C; maximum is +40°C. Summer is dry. Winter is severe with maximum temperatures of -30°C.

Climate change towards warming leads to a significant shortening of the frost season and ice-cover period on the Sea of Azov, as well as dry winters. Consequently, conditions, more favorable for the wintering of certain bird species, are created. Also, it results in the wind pattern alterations, with increasing rate of winds blowing from the West, which influences sea current directions, sea water salinity and the amount of precipitation, eventually causing alterations in the hydrochemical and hydrological balances of the water area and the nearby territory. This causes changes in species composition, distribution and abundance of the wetland wildlife.

4.4.2 - Geomorphic setting

a) Minimum elevation above sea level (in metres)

a) Maximum elevation above sea level (in metres)

- Entire river basin
- Upper part of river basin
- Middle part of river basin
- Lower part of river basin
- More than one river basin
- Not in river basin
- Coastal

Please name the river basin or basins. If the site lies in a sub-basin, please also name the larger river basin. For a coastal/marine site, please name the sea or ocean.

Mokra Bilosarayka River, the Sea of Azov

4.4.3 - Soil

Mineral

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown

No available information

Are soil types subject to change as a result of changing hydrological conditions (e.g., increased salinity or acidification)? Yes No

Please provide further information on the soil (optional)

Specific hydrogeological features of Azov-type spits together with climate factors have caused the development of peculiar azonal soils. Soil-forming rocks here are represented by sandy and shelly formations, extremely poor in nutrients. Silt and sand deposits are accumulated in topographic depressions, where they form meadow-boggy saline soils and alkaline soils. Turf soils have developed on topographic elevations under psammophytic steppe vegetation. Young sandy and shelly deposits close to the sea demonstrate the initial stages of soil formation.

4.4.4 - Water regime

Water permanence

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Usually permanent water present	decrease
Usually seasonal, ephemeral or intermittent water present	No change

Source of water that maintains character of the site

Presence?	Predominant water source	Changes at RIS update
Water inputs from precipitation	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change
Marine water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change
Water inputs from groundwater	<input type="checkbox"/>	decrease

Water destination

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Marine	No change

Stability of water regime

Presence?	Changes at RIS update
Water levels fluctuating (including tidal)	unknown

Please add any comments on the water regime and its determinants (if relevant). Use this box to explain sites with complex hydrology.

Bilosaraiska Bay is part of the Sea of Azov, which has the main impact on its hydrological regime. The water level on the Bilosaraiska Spit is constantly varying under the influence of spring and autumn storms, which help to increase the water level in saline lakes. The hydrological regime of the latter depends on the climate conditions and is exposed to seasonal changes. The lakes are filled in the spring and almost completely dry. The impact of several small rivers flowing into the bay and drying up in the summer is insignificant. The Mokra Bilosarayka river is 25 km long. At the river mouth it overflows its banks and creates marshes; in 1 km from the entrance to the Bay, the riverbed has been cleared and now it has a distinct shape. The river bed above is obstructed by the numerous dams. The Sukha Bilosarayka river, 29 km long, originates from the point northeast past Priazovsky village and flows into the Mokra Bilosarayka River.

4.4.5 - Sediment regime

Significant accretion or deposition of sediments occurs on the site

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown

Sediment regime unknown

Please provide further information on sediment (optional):

In the Sea of Azov sediment consist of river load and material created by abrasion of river banks, as well as biogenic marine material (shells). Being created by the Sea of Azov, the Bilosaraiska Spit directly depends on its activity. Winds and current directions and strength determine the ratio of its extension and erosion, leading to the variability of its outlines. It can easily be seen at the spit terminus, so-called "dzendzik", which constantly changes its shape and size. A constant process of sedimentation and sediment accumulation is running at Bilosarayska Bay, protected by the Spit, leading to a gradual spit extension to the western direction. During the last two decades, there has been an intense silt accumulation in the vicinity of the Bilosaraiska Bay, which has already led to a significant fall in recreational attractiveness of the nearby settlement of Yalta, situated on its coast.

(ECD) Water turbidity and colour	Conditional transparency is very small. The color is mostly green or brown. In summer, mostly bright green.
(ECD) Light - reaching wetland	Conditional transparency: in spring and autumn on average 2-3 m, and in winter and summer 1-2 m.
(ECD) Water temperature	In January-February it is 0 °C. In May it reaches 18 °C. In summer 22-25 °C, to 32 °C. In November it is 6-10 °C.

4.4.6 - Water pH

Alkaline (pH>7.4)

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown

Unknown

4.4.7 - Water salinity

Fresh (<0.5 g/l)

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown

Mixohaline (brackish)/Mixosaline (0.5-30 g/l)

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown

Unknown

Please provide further information on salinity (optional):

The seawater salinity is about 13 ‰, but nowadays a salinity of the Azov Sea tends to be increasing. Salinity of internal lakes reaches up to 20-25 ‰ and depends on the arrival of both seawater and rainfall.

(ECD) Dissolved gases in water

The content of dissolved oxygen in seawater is close to the maximum 82-99% during periods of high wind activity in cold seasons. Almost every summer there is a phenomenon of oxygen deficiency when its content in seawater can drop to 60% of normal. This is due to the increased water temperature and, as a consequence, the increased rate of oxidation of organic matter of bottom sediments, which consumes more than 30% of oxygen in the reservoir. Oxygen deficiency is exacerbated in the absence of wind mixing of the water column. Such anaerobic or similar situations have a significant negative impact on the biota of the water area.

4.4.8 - Dissolved or suspended nutrients in water

Eutrophic

(Update) Changes at RIS update No change Increase Decrease Unknown

Unknown

4.4.9 - Features of the surrounding area which may affect the Site

Please describe whether, and if so how, the landscape and ecological characteristics in the area surrounding the Ramsar Site differ from the site itself: i) broadly similar ii) significantly different

Surrounding area has greater urbanisation or development

Surrounding area has higher human population density

Surrounding area has more intensive agricultural use

Surrounding area has significantly different land cover or habitat types

Please describe other ways in which the surrounding area is different:

The surrounding area is located on being elevated bedrock bank with fertile chernozem soils and is intensively used for agriculture. Croplands occupy here up to 75% of the territory. The large industrial city of Mariupol (500 thousand population) is located 10 km north-east.

4.5 - Ecosystem services

4.5.1 - Ecosystem services/benefits

Provisioning Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Food for humans	Sustenance for humans (e.g., fish, molluscs, grains)	Medium
Fresh water	Water for irrigated agriculture	Low
Wetland non-food products	Livestock fodder	Low

Regulating Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Maintenance of hydrological regimes	Groundwater recharge and discharge	Low
Pollution control and detoxification	Water purification/waste treatment or dilution	Medium

Cultural Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Recreation and tourism	Picnics, outings, touring	Medium
Recreation and tourism	Water sports and activities	Low
Recreation and tourism	Nature observation and nature-based tourism	Low
Spiritual and inspirational	Cultural heritage (historical and archaeological)	Low
Scientific and educational	Educational activities and opportunities	Medium
Scientific and educational	Important knowledge systems, importance for research (scientific reference area or site)	High

Supporting Services

Ecosystem service	Examples	Importance/Extent/Significance
Biodiversity	Supports a variety of all life forms including plants, animals and microorganisms, the genes they contain, and the ecosystems of which they form a part	High

Optional text box to provide further information

The wetland is a source of many environmental resources and recreation services. Physical features of the area have been long contributing to the development of local fisheries, and, in the past 50 years, the recreation near the shallow, warm sea shore has become very popular.

Within the site:

Outside the site:

Have studies or assessments been made of the economic valuation of ecosystem services provided by this Ramsar Site? Yes No Unknown

4.5.2 - Social and cultural values

- i) the site provides a model of wetland wise use, demonstrating the application of traditional knowledge and methods of management and use that maintain the ecological character of the wetland
- ii) the site has exceptional cultural traditions or records of former civilizations that have influenced the ecological character of the wetland
- iii) the ecological character of the wetland depends on its interaction with local communities or indigenous peoples
- iv) relevant non-material values such as sacred sites are present and their existence is strongly linked with the maintenance of the ecological character of the wetland

<no data available>

4.6 - Ecological processes

<no data available>

5 - How is the Site managed? (Conservation and management)

5.1 - Land tenure and responsibilities (Managers)

5.1.1 - Land tenure/ownership

Public ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
National/Federal government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Local authority, municipality, (sub)district, etc.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Private ownership

Category	Within the Ramsar Site	In the surrounding area
Cooperative/collective (e.g., farmers cooperative)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other types of private/individual owner(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Provide further information on the land tenure / ownership regime (optional):

Almost 80% of the wetland territory belongs to the National Natural Park "Meotyda" under the state ownership. Part of the territory of the Site is occupied by rural settlements and privately owned agricultural lands.

5.1.2 - Management authority

Please list the local office / offices of any agency or organization responsible for managing the site:

National Natural Park "Meotyda"

Provide the name and/or title of the person or people with responsibility for the wetland:

Nadiya Dolgova, director

Postal address:

Prymorska str., 12, Urzuf village, Mangushs'ky district, Donetsk Region, Ukraine, 87455

E-mail address:

meotida_npp@ukr.net

5.2 - Ecological character threats and responses (Management)

5.2.1 - Factors (actual or likely) adversely affecting the Site's ecological character

Human settlements (non agricultural)

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Housing and urban areas	Medium impact	High impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	increase	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	increase
Tourism and recreation areas	Medium impact	High impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	increase	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	increase

Water regulation

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Canalisation and river regulation	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change
Dredging	High impact	High impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change
Drainage	High impact	High impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change
Water abstraction	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

Agriculture and aquaculture

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Livestock farming and ranching	Low impact	Low impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change
Annual and perennial non-timber crops	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

Energy production and mining

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Mining and quarrying	Low impact	Low impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change

Transportation and service corridors

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Roads and railroads	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change
Utility and service lines (e.g., pipelines)	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

Biological resource use

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Hunting and collecting terrestrial animals	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change
Fishing and harvesting aquatic resources	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change
Gathering terrestrial plants	Low impact	Low impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change

Human intrusions and disturbance

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Recreational and tourism activities	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	increase	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	increase
(Para)military activities	Low impact	Low impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	increase

Natural system modifications

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Fire and fire suppression	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change
Vegetation clearance/land conversion	High impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	decrease	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

Invasive and other problematic species and genes

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Invasive non-native/alien species	High impact	High impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	increase	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	increase
Problematic native species	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

Pollution

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Agricultural and forestry effluents	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change
Household sewage, urban waste water	Low impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	increase
Garbage and solid waste	Low impact	Low impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

Climate change and severe weather

Factors adversely affecting site	Actual threat	Potential threat	Within the site	Changes	In the surrounding area	Changes
Habitat shifting and alteration	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change
Storms and flooding	Medium impact	Medium impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input type="checkbox"/>	No change
Droughts	Low impact	Low impact	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No change

Please describe any other threats (optional):

Nearly from 2008, there is a general water level decrease in the inner water reservoirs of the spit. The reasons for that remain not clearly known; such processes are observed along the whole coast of the Sea of Azov; human impact is one of possible reasons. The negative influence is evident on the land part of the wetland, yet there is no appropriate monitoring of the water area.

Populations of wetland birds that breed in the Site are threatened by natural predatory species such as *Vulpes vulpes*, *Corvus cornix*.

Climate change towards warming leads to a significant shortening of the frost season and ice-cover period on the Sea of Azov, as well as dry winters. Consequently, conditions, more favorable for the wintering of certain bird species, are created. Also, it results in the wind pattern alterations, with increasing rate of winds blowing from the West, which influences sea current directions, sea water salinity and the amount of precipitation, eventually causing alterations in the hydrochemical and hydrological balances of the water area and the nearby territory. This, and to some extent, the anthropogenic influence, causes changes in species composition, distribution and abundance of the wetland wildlife.

5.2.2 - Legal conservation status

Regional (international) legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Other international designation	Emerald network National Park 'Meotida' UA0000065	http://natura2000.eea.europa.eu/Emerald/SDF.aspx?site=UA0000065&release=2	partly

National legal designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
landscape reserve of national importance	Bilosaraiska Spit		partly
National Natural Park	Meotyda		partly
ornithological reserve of national importance	Pryazovsky chapelnyk		partly
Regional Landscape Park	Meotyda		partly

Non-statutory designations

Designation type	Name of area	Online information url	Overlap with Ramsar Site
Important Bird Area	Bilosarajs'ka peninsula - UA076	http://datazone.birdlife.org/site/factsheet/bilosarajska-peninsula-iba-ukraine	partly

5.2.3 - IUCN protected areas categories (2008)

- Ia Strict Nature Reserve
- Ib Wilderness Area: protected area managed mainly for wilderness protection
- II National Park: protected area managed mainly for ecosystem protection and recreation
- III Natural Monument: protected area managed mainly for conservation of specific natural features
- IV Habitat/Species Management Area: protected area managed mainly for conservation through management intervention
- V Protected Landscape/Seascape: protected area managed mainly for landscape/seascape conservation and recreation
- VI Managed Resource Protected Area: protected area managed mainly for the sustainable use of natural ecosystems

5.2.4 - Key conservation measures

Legal protection

Measures	Status
Legal protection	Implemented

Habitat

Measures	Status
Catchment management initiatives/controls	Proposed
Habitat manipulation/enhancement	Partially implemented

Species

Measures	Status
Threatened/rare species management programmes	Proposed
Control of invasive alien plants	Proposed
Control of invasive alien animals	Proposed
Reintroductions	Proposed

Human Activities

Measures	Status
Management of water abstraction/takes	Proposed
Regulation/management of wastes	Partially implemented
Fisheries management/regulation	Partially implemented
Harvest controls/poaching enforcement	Partially implemented
Regulation/management of recreational activities	Partially implemented
Communication, education, and participation and awareness activities	Partially implemented
Research	Partially implemented

5.2.5 - Management planning

Is there a site-specific management plan for the site? In preparation

Has a management effectiveness assessment been undertaken for the site? Yes No

If the site is a formal transboundary site as indicated in section Data and location > Site location, are there shared management planning processes with another Contracting Party? Yes No

5.2.6 - Planning for restoration

Is there a site-specific restoration plan? No, but restoration is needed

5.2.7 - Monitoring implemented or proposed

Monitoring	Status
Plant species	Implemented
Birds	Implemented
Water regime monitoring	Proposed
Plant community	Implemented
Animal community	Implemented

Census of wintering birds and August census of post-breeding ornithocomplexes are periodically conducted within the framework of the regional ornithological monitoring program (ROM) implemented by Interdepartmental Azov-Black Sea Ornithological Station. Within the implementation of the Program of Nature chronicles of National Nature Park "Meotyda" are conducted annual censuses of birds, as well as researches of phytodiversity and herpetofauna.

6 - Additional material

6.1 - Additional reports and documents

6.1.1 - Bibliographical references

Bronskov, A. I. 2017. «North Azov Region in the year 2015». ROM bulletin: Results of the regional ornithological monitoring, Issue 11. Winter seasons 2011-2017: 62–63, 66–68.

Bronskov, A. I., and G. A. Byi. 2017. «North Azov Region in the year 2016». ROM bulletin: Results of the regional ornithological monitoring, Issue 11. Winter seasons 2011-2017: 62–63, 66–68.

Bronskov, A. I., and E. A. Dyadicheva. 2017. «North Azov Region in the year 2017». ROM bulletin: Results of the regional ornithological monitoring, Issue 11. Winter seasons 2011-2017: 92–93, 97–98.

Bronskov, A. I. and G. G. Mosin. 2016. «Bird censuses in the Bilosarayska Spit in the year 2015 ». ROM bulletin: Results of the regional ornithological monitoring. August 2015, Issue 10: 35–38.

Bronskov, A. I. and G. G. Mosin. 2017. «North Azov Region in the year 2014». ROM bulletin: Results of the regional ornithological monitoring, Issue 11. Winter seasons 2011-2017: 55, 53-55.

Bronskov, A. I., G. G. Mosin, M. A. Bronskova, and G. A. Byi. 2017. «North Azov Region in the year 2012». ROM bulletin: Results of the regional ornithological monitoring. Issue 11. Winter seasons 2011-2017: 28, 30–31.

Bronskov, A. I., G. G. Mosin, M. A. Bronskova, and G. A. Byi. 2017. «North Azov Region in the year 2013». ROM bulletin: Results of the regional ornithological monitoring. Issue 11. Winter seasons 2011-2017: 37–38, 40–42.

Gidrometeorologiya i gidrohimiya morey SSSR. T.5. Azovskoe more. Edited by N.P.Goptareva, A.I.Simonova, B.M.Zatuchnoy, D.E.Gershanovicha. Sankt-Peterburg, Gidrometeoizdat, 1991. 236 p.

Molodan, G. N., A. I. Bronskov, G. G. Mosin, M. A. Bronskova, and G. A. Byi. 2014. « Bird censuses in the Bilosarayska Spit in the year 2012» ROM bulletin: Results of the regional ornithological monitoring. August 2012, Issue 8: 28.

Molodan G. N., A. I. Bronskov, G. G. Mosin, and G. A. Byi. 2017. « North Azov Region in the year 2011 ». ROM bulletin: Results of the regional ornithological monitoring. Issue 11. Winter seasons 2011-2017: 16–19.

Molodan G. N., Prikhodko S. A., Tretyakov S. V., Botman, A. I., Bronskov, A. Z., Glukhov, E. V., Godlevskaya E.V. et al. Landscapes, growth and animal world of the “Meotyda” regional landscape park. Donetsk: “Knowledge”: 184

Tyshcheko, O. V. 2006. Vegetation of the Northern Azov sea coast maritime spits. Kyiv: Phytosociocentre: 156.

Red Data Book of Ukraine. Flora / edited by Y.P. Didukh. – K.: Hlobalkonsal'tynh, 2009. – 900 p. [In Ukrainian]

Red Data Book of Ukraine. Fauna / edited by I.A. Akimov. – K.: Hlobalkonsal'tynh, 2009. – 600 p. [In Ukrainian]

Green Book of Ukraine. – Kyiv: Alterpress, 2009. – 448 p. [in Ukrainian]

6.1.2 - Additional reports and documents

i. taxonomic lists of plant and animal species occurring in the site (see section 4.3)

<no file available>

ii. a detailed Ecological Character Description (ECD) (in a national format)

<no file available>

iii. a description of the site in a national or regional wetland inventory

<no file available>

iv. relevant Article 3.2 reports

<no file available>

v. site management plan

<no file available>

vi. other published literature

<no file available>

<no data available>

6.1.3 - Photograph(s) of the Site

Please provide at least one photograph of the site:



The shallow bay is the best feeding ground for *Cygnus cygnus*. (Alexander Bronskov, 01.03.2017)



The colony of *Thalasseus sandvicensis* on the terminus of the Bilosaraiska Spit (Alexander Bronskov, 12.06.2018)



Larus genei settle near *Thalasseus sandvicensis*. (Alexander Bronskov, 03.06.2017)



Halophytic meadows with *Rhaphonticum serratuloides*. (Helena Bronskova, 17.05.2017)



Shallow saline lakes attract the birds due to their security and food availability. (Alexander Bronskov, 30.11.2015)



Until the bay is completely covered with ice, ducks will not fly further south. (Alexander Bronskov, 23.01.2017)



Anas penelope refreshes for a long road (Alexander Bronskov, 22.0.2017)



Larus genei settle near *Thalasseus sandvicensis*. (Alexander Bronskov, 03.06.2017)



At the colony of *Ardea alba*. (Alexander Bronskov, 10.06.2016)



Psammophyte-steppe area with *Iris pumila*. (Helena Bronskova, 13.04.2016)



In summer, almost all saline shallow lakes are dried-up. (Alexander Bronskov, 10.06.2016)

6.1.4 - Designation letter and related data

Designation letter

<1 file(s) uploaded>

Date of Designation 1995-11-23